

THE WEATHER:
Partly cloudy tonight and tomorrow.
Probably snow flurries late tomorrow.
Not quite so cold. Temperature at 8 a.
m., 9 degrees.

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WASHINGTON, SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 3, 1920.

[Closing Wall Street Prices] PRICE TWO CENTS.

Widow of Slain Millionaire Heir Ordered Mourning Gown Week Before Crime, Police Allege

RIFLES AND BOMBS FOR REVOLUTION SEIZED IN RAIDS

GAVE BROWN'S PEN TO LOVER

"Auburn-Haired Cecil" Jailed
and Formally Charged
With Killing.

WIFE, REARRESTED, FREED

New Clues Expected to Lead to
Recovery of Missing
Money Belt.

MT. CLEMENS, Jan. 3.—Following
a statement by Mrs. Georgia Schwark
a dressmaker that Mrs. J. Stanley
Brown ordered a mourning costume
a week before her husband was killed
in his automobile December 23, Mrs.
Brown today was re-arrested and
locked up in the county jail.

Mrs. Brown was closely questioned
by State authorities, and later freed
for the second time.

Cousin Also Held.

Besides Mrs. Brown, her cousin and
Brown's close friend, Lloyd Prevost,
is under arrest, as is Cecil Beatrice
Vester, a close friend of Brown's, and
at one time the acknowledged sweet-
heart of Prevost. The girl is actually
charged with the murder.

But so far the crime has not been
solved upon any of these persons to
the satisfaction of the authorities.
Possibility that the murder of
Brown may be traced through some
of the personal effects or possessions
of the slain man was strongly sug-
gested by the uncovering of new evi-
dence.

The fountain pen of the dead man
has been found. It has been definitely
located in the possession of Ben
Sorenson, the Camp Custer soldier
sweetheart of Cecil Beatrice Vester.
This important fact was made
known to the local authorities
through the receipt of an anonymous
letter received by Chief of Police
Alan Straight.

The letter was postmarked Camp
Custer and was to the effect that
Ben Sorenson was not only display-
ing a fountain pen formerly belong-
ing to the murdered Mt. Clemens man,
but had openly boasted of the fact
that his sweetheart, Cecil Vester, was
regularly "trimming Brown."

Girl Tells of Pen.

The writer concluded with the
statement that every soldier in bar-
rooms, numbering 608, at Camp Cus-
ter, knew of these facts.

Word was immediately sent to the
prosecuting attorney at Camp Cus-
ter, who said he would make an investi-
gation without delay.

Cecil Vester was visited in her jail
cell by the newspapermen to whom
she admitted giving Sorenson a foun-
tain pen formerly belonging to the
dead man, but claimed that she had
taken it from Brown some time be-
fore his death, and that the Camp
Custer soldier had had it in his pos-
session before December 22.

It was reported that members of
the law firm of Lungehausen, Weeks
& Lungehausen, counsel for Lloyd
Prevost, now held without warrant in
connection with the death of his
friend and companion were on the
(Continued on Page 2, Column 3.)

BARON MADE HIS BRIDE LIVE LIKE WILD BEAST

Lady Carbery Claims Peer Guilty of
Cruel Practices—Divorce
Is Granted.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—How Baron Car-
bery, big game hunter and airman,
took his beautiful bride to Africa
after their honeymoon in 1918 and
made her gallop miles on horseback
despite her delicate condition; how
she was made to hunt wild beasts
alone; how she had to live in a grass
hut like a savage, and how he beat
her with a sjambok, are some of the
allegations regarding the married life
of the peeress made by her in the
Dublin courts.

No defense was submitted. Lady
Carbery was granted a decree nisi of
divorce, but she will have to present
a bill to Parliament for her complete
marriage severance.

FORMER PRESIDENT OF CHINA DIES AT PEKING

PEKING, Jan. 3.—Feng Kuo Chang,
former President of China, died here
today.

On his death-bed he addressed a cir-
cular telegram to all warring gov-
ernments, in which he urged that civil
strife end, and that reconciliation be
brought about between the north and
south factions.

SEE SCHOLARSHIPS FOR YOUNG MEN
who want to go to college. Examinations
open now. See Popular Science
Magazine. All news stands.—Adv.

MRS. RUTH BROWN,
widow of slain mil-
lionaire, who was released
today for third time after
being questioned about
husband's death.



JENKINS RELEASED TO AVERT BREAK

Mexican Attorney Tells Senate
Committee How Consular
Agent Secured Freedom.

Mexican interests in New York
suggested to Luis Cabrera, minister of
finance in Mexico, that ball be fur-
nished to release United States Con-
sular Agent William O. Jenkins, from
jail, to avoid a diplomatic break; it
was testified before the Senate For-
eign Relations subcommittee on Mex-
ican affairs today by Emiliano Lopez
Figueras, a Mexican attorney of New
York.

Figueras testified under protest.
"I deny the jurisdiction of this
committee and its right and power to
compel my attendance and examina-
tion, on the grounds that this com-
mittee has no authority over alien
residents, but can only compel the
examination of citizens of the United
States," he said. "Furthermore, it is
a violation of the international comity,
as well as the courtesy which this
country owes to alien residents, to
compel such alien residents to testi-
fy concerning a matter concerning
this country."

He said he was willing to testify
if his objects were overruled. The
committee told him objections were
not sustained.

Questioned as to his knowledge of
the telegram sent to Mexico suggest-
ing the release of Jenkins on bail, he
said the telegram made the sugges-
tion but did not name J. Salter Han-
son as the man to furnish the bail.
He said the only motive in sending
the telegram was to prevent further
strained relations between the two
countries.

Asked if he knew the Mexican law
on bail provided for bail only with
the consent of the prisoner, he claim-
ed ignorance.

Francis J. Kearful, counsel for the
committee, asked if a man named
Nieta had not gone to Germany to or-
ganize a large German colony for Mex-
ico.

"I do not believe it," replied the
witness. "I had a cablegram from
him in London." Figueras was con-
fronted with Socialistic writings in a
Mexican magazine, L'Asa, the pub-
lishing company of which he is presi-
dent. He denied any part in the for-
mation of an editorial policy for the
publication. The magazine was ques-
tioned by Kearful as saying that no
"country outside soviet Russia" has
a constitution so considerate of the in-
terests of the people as the Mexican
constitution.

Buying Bootleg Liquor in Washington

An investigator for The Times purchases whiskey from
bootleggers and submits it to the Internal Revenue Bureau
for analysis. Some interesting results from these experi-
ments.

SCHOOL PROBLEMS OF WASHINGTON

Ernest L. Thurston, Superintendent of Schools, dis-
cusses the causes and results of a shortage of teachers
here.

THE THREE WISE MEN

A colored picture, especially appropriate for this
Holiday season, with each magazine supplement.

IN THE SUNDAY TIMES

U. S. WORKERS SEE PAY RAISE

Findings of Reclassification
Board Forecast General
Salary Increase.

BRIEF FILED IN CONGRESS

Report Says Inequalities of
Wage for Similar Work
Breeds Unrest.

The first hint as to whether Gov-
ernment employes in Washington will
receive increased salaries as the re-
sult of the work of the joint com-
mission on reclassification of salar-
ies was made this morning in a
preliminary brief filed with Con-
gress by the commission.

General salary increases are fore-
cast in the commission's final report
according to this preliminary state-
ment, which points out that the com-
mission will be influenced in its re-
vision of salaries by the following
findings:

Findings to Be Basis.
Salaries paid outside the Govern-
ment service in positions where the
duties and specifications involved are
comparable to those of Government
positions.

Minimum, most common, and maxi-
mum Government salaries now paid
in the District of Columbia.

What salaries administrators say
are required to secure and to retain
efficient employes.

What the employes concerned say
they think they should receive.

Changes since 1914 in the cost of
living.

While the commission does not state
what its conclusions are in the con-
siderations of these conditions, it
does state that it is being guided by
the facts revealed in its investiga-
tions.

Outside Pay Higher.
Such investigations have disclosed
that salaries paid in outside employ-
ment are generally higher than those
paid by the Government for similar
employment; that the salaries are en-
tirely too low to retain efficient em-
ployes; that the employes as a whole
have asked for higher salaries; and
that the cost of living in Washington
has advanced approximately 80 per
cent, while salaries have increased
but a fraction of this percentage.

Thus, it is understood, that with
these facts in hand and the policy
of handling them announced, the com-
mission cannot do otherwise but re-
commend salary increases for Govern-
ment employes.

"One important consideration is
that of equity in pay, not only as be-
tween the classes of varying rank
within a given service, but as be-
tween the classes in the different
services," states the preliminary re-
port.

The report continues: "The titles
of positions appearing in past appro-
priation bills have had virtually no
specifications of duties or qualifica-
tions back of them. Statistics being
compiled for the commission for each
class of positions will show the facts
on inequalities of pay for the same
character of work."

Inequalities Breed Unrest.

"These inequalities have bred un-
rest in the Government service. The
newer members of the Congress may
not appreciate the need nor the
magnitude of the work of this re-
classification. But the older members,
on whose initiative the commission
was created, were moved by a real-
ization of the need. They realized
not only the lack of uniformity in
pay for the same work, but also the
lack of scientific standard for fixing
salaries."

Problems of Washington The Public Schools: Teachers' Pay

Ernest L. Thurston, Superintendent of the
Public Schools, Sets Forth in a Series of
Articles the Problems That Now Confront
Educational Authorities in This City.

By ERNEST L. THURSTON,
Superintendent of Public Schools.

To the Editor of The Times:

In replying to your letter, in which you request me to prepare a
statement concerning present school problems and conditions, permit
me to quote from your own words, as follows:

"In view of the unusual conditions now in the District schools I
believe that it would be a great public service if we might have an
authoritative statement from you in regard to these conditions."

"The public is very much interested at this moment in the school
situation, and it seems to me an opportune moment for presenting the
problems which now confront our school authorities. * * * The
Times wants to co-operate actively with school officers and public-
spirited citizens and organizations in every effort to better conditions
here, and asks for this contribution in this spirit."

To such a request, made in this co-operative spirit of
community service, it is both a privilege and a real duty
to respond. The public schools are the public's schools.
The community is entitled to KNOW from responsible
school officials the factors which are affecting the effi-
ciency of this great public institution.

During the last three years the District of Columbia
school system has endured great strains. Only the re-
sponsible administrative officials know how difficult it has
been to continue effective work. The system, however, is
fundamentally strong and sound. At the time it met con-
ditions to the best of its ability.

It still has its serious problems. Some are increasing
in difficulty. It will do its best to meet these, but it re-
quires time, definite help, and an understanding public.
Many of these problems are by no means entirely its own.
They are more or less common to other communities and
reflect a national situation.

Marked Unrest in Schools.

There has been and is marked un-
rest in our public schools. Much of
this has its origin in continued
financial strain. A part of it is due
to working and living conditions,
and other factors brought about
largely by the war. In part, it is
due to the feeling that more atten-
tion should be paid to immediate
needs. In part, it is due to various
plans of reorganization, on which
marked differences of opinion are
evident.

Yet there is undoubtedly a very
widespread desire for time and op-
portunity for the system to recover
its real strength, undisturbed, and
to that end for relief of clearly re-
cognized immediate needs. The fewer
unstable factors the system faces, at
the present time, the better.

The teaching force is of high
grade. It is professionally well
trained. It realizes in large meas-
ure its duty to the community and
desires to fulfill it. I believe it is
anxious to put the whole of its en-
ergy on the real work of the public
schools. Let us all help it to do so.

The problems of the public schools
are many. To discuss a considera-
ble number in detail might tend to
some degree to take the emphasis
from the most fundamental and
general. I prefer, therefore, to focus
attention on a few large problems.

Teacher Recognition

Is Big presentational question in most
school systems today is a teacher re-
cognition. Teaching children effi-
ciently is the work for which the
school system exists. All its great
importance should be recognized. The
conditions may be right for effective
teaching. The teacher is the heart
of a school or class. He must be
well equipped from the standpoint
of general education, and profes-
sional training or experience. He
must have good personality and ca-
pacity to reach and interest chil-
dren. He must keep alive during
his term of service; his mind and
spirit refreshed by right study,
travel, contact with the community.
Conditions must be such that before
his class he may be always a vital
personality. Teachers should be se-
lected carefully—not hired in bulk.
The war taught the nation the
great value of the public school,
certain of its weaknesses, and defi-
nite fields for the extension of its
work. The demands for physical
training, vocational training, science
instruction, specific preparation for
citizenship and for the development
of sound American ideals are but
sign boards pointing to increased
public school efficiency and to en-
larged demands on a teaching force.

Yet the teaching force desired is
GROWING SMALLER. Why? Be-
cause the average teacher, the coun-
ty over, not only feels the financial
burden due to a wage scale far be-
low that for many an occupation
requiring no special training, but
he feels a lack of genuine recog-
nition of his place and value of
his work which the scale implies.
Consequently, many capable,
adaptable teachers are going into

other fields of activity at marked
INCREASED COMPENSATION.

Schools or classes are closed in
many localities throughout the
country; in others teachers of poor
qualifications are being accepted.
The shortage represented by these
two groups is estimated at 100,000.

Transient Force

Hurts Profession.

The profession has always suffer-
ed from a large transient force.
Today even this force is shrinking,
and in addition the out-going force
is carrying away many who are
highly trained. Moreover the in-
coming stream of trained instruc-
tors from college and normal school
is lessening. Normal school en-
rollments average 20 per cent less
than before the war. THERE IS
LITTLE INCENTIVE TO ENTER
THE PROFESSION.

Young people now turn to other
vocations. UNLESS THERE IS
PROMPT, EFFECTIVE RECOGNITION
OF THE SITUATION CHILDREN
WILL CERTAINLY BE
LESS WELL TAUGHT TOMORROW
THAN THEY ARE TODAY.

During the school year ending
June 30, 1918, the average of teach-
ers from all causes was 203 out of
a force of less than 2,000. During
the year ending June 30, 1919, it
was 230. There is steady loss this
year.

Many more teachers are feeling
the stress and are seriously con-
sidering leaving the system. Teach-
ers are adaptable. The war open-
ed many opportunities to them.
They realized quickly the value of
the new fields and their capacity to
fill them. Many who left were
teachers of great value to the sys-
tem.

Many would gladly have remained
under right conditions. Some would
gladly return were conditions made
right. The school plant has been
kept going with difficulty, and only
because we secured teachers who
had come to Washington from other
communities.

Originally they came for war
work, but being real teachers have
been willing to come to us in the
hope that within a reasonable time
conditions would improve. Yet we
have probably ten applicants for
information to one who actually
comes to the examinations. The
vast majority are unwilling to con-
sider our pay scale.

Basic Pay of
Teacher Is Small.

The basic pay for teachers enter-
ing our graded schools after two
years of professional training is
\$800; that for high school teachers,
after an investment of four years
in college is \$1,000. Longevity in-
creases in the lower grades are \$25
or \$30 annually for a limited term.
Longevity increase in the high
schools is \$100 annually for eight
years. There is also temporarily
the small Government bonus.

Teachers, like other members of a
community, have home responsibil-
ities. They must keep up their health
(Continued on Page 2, Column 4.)

AMERICA MUST BACK BIG LOAN

—Paish

Government Co-operation Not
Enough, Declares British
Financier.

INDIVIDUALS MUST HELP

Scheme Seen to Substitute
New Bond for Securities
Held Here.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Lord Grey,
British Ambassador to the United
States, who is returning to Lon-
don, will submit important finan-
cial proposals to the British gov-
ernment, the Fall Mail Gazette
announced today.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Sir George
Paish, eminent British financial ex-
pert, disclosed a few more facts yes-
terday about the loan he is here to
float for bankrupt European coun-
tries, the amount of which, he an-
nounced on his arrival, "will stagger
the world."

While he did not disclose the
amount, which the New York Ameri-
can learned and exclusively pub-
lished was to be about \$13,000,000,
Sir George referred to it again
yesterday as "a gigantic bond issue."

He also stated flatly:

International Issue.
"The bankers cannot take care of
the situation. It is too big for them."
Indeed, Sir George announced that
his idea of raising the "staggering"
loan was by an international bond
issue.

But the startling announcement by
Sir George was that not only must
the American government co-operate,
but that the American people, the in-
dividual investor—the man in the
street—must be persuaded to sub-
scribe.

This disclosure was made when the
British expert was asked how he
would arrange a satisfactory method
of payment by European countries. He
replied:

"Your methods of granting credits
are nearly exhausted. The bulk of
the money we loan the world is loan-
ed by investors. It will have to be
done in a similar manner in Amer-
ica."

Predicts Controversy.
In this connection it is interesting
to note that the New York corre-
spondent of the London Daily News
cabled his paper in regard to the
proposed loan, as follows:

"A loan of anything like \$12,000,
000,000 would have to be placed by
propaganda among small investors,
and an acute controversy would be
certain to arise."

While the correspondent does not
amplify this simple statement, he un-
doubtedly was referring to the al-
ready widespread British propaganda
conducted in America, to which the
Hearst papers have called attention,
and which has aroused much resent-
(Continued on Page 2, Column 4.)

Keeping Up With The Times

A FACT A DAY

Here is the chain of recent
events in the newspaper busi-
ness:

Tremendous increase in ad-
vertising

leads to

Great increase in consump-
tion of news print

leads to

Overtaxing manufacturing
capacity of news

leads to

Acute shortage in news
print supply

leads to

Extraordinary high prices
for news print

leads to

Increase of rates for ad-
vertising space

leads to

Better, more interesting
advertising

leads to

More interested readers of
advertising

And, after all, the net re-
sult is pretty sure to be a
benefit to the cause of good
advertising.

RESULTS OF RAIDS IN RED CENTERS

Chicago Gets 221.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—The number
of alleged radicals under arrest
rose to 221 before noon today. Au-
thorities said more arrests will
follow.

Sent To Ellis Island.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 3.—Immig-
ration service today started work
of removing alleged radicals ar-
rested in this district to Ellis Is-
land. The first ship load consisted
of 107 persons, including twelve
women. Another ship load was to
leave here this afternoon.

Michigan Gets 500.

DETROIT, Jan. 3.—More than
500 reds and radicals, with a
sprinkling of I. W. W.'s, to day
awaited action by immigration au-
thorities, following a series of si-
multaneous raids last night by
Federal, State and city police.

St. Louis Has Leader.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3.—Stephen
Antioch, said to be secretary of the
Communist party in the United
States, was among thirty-four al-
leged radicals taken in raids by
Federal authorities here and in
East St. Louis last night and this
morning. Quantities of "red" lit-
erature were seized.

50 in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 3.—
Fifty persons arrested in raids on
alleged red headquarters through-
out Indiana last night were to be
brought to Indianapolis today for
action by Federal officials.

200 in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—More
than 200 alleged reds are being
held for examination today by De-
partment of Justice agents here
following raids on the Communist
headquarters last night and early
today.

Connecticut Bags 40.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 3.—
Federal officers assisted by State
and city police had rounded up
about 40 alleged radicals early this
morning, the arrest beginning last
night. Bridgeport, Waterbury, New
Britain, Manchester, Hartford and
New London were included in last
night's raids.

Boston Holds 57.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—According to
official figures today fifty-seven
reds were under arrest here today
following raids by Department of
Justice agents last night. More
than 700 alleged reds were taken
in raids throughout New England
last night.

80 At Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 3.—
More than eighty radicals were
seized here last night. Three raid-
ing parties today sought twenty
others for whom warrants were
issued.

Camden Gets 26.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 3.—Twenty-
six alleged reds were taken into
custody here last night and early
today.

Trenton Arrests 75.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 3.—About
seventy-five alleged radicals were
arrested here last night and early
today and were to be given hear-
ings this morning.

65 At Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 3.—
Sixty-five alleged members of the
Communist party of America are
in jail here today and a crusading
blow was dealt "reds" when Fed-
eral agents, assisted by local au-
thorities, conducted fifteen raids
in the Pittsburgh district.

Buffalo Gets 136.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 3.—The
second raid planned by the Depart-
ment of Justice and carried out by
local police, netted 136 alleged
radicals last night. Most of them
are said to be members of the
Communist party.

Kansas City Busy.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 3.—Thirty-
five alleged members of the Com-
munist party of America were
(Continued on Page 2, Column 4.)

START THE FURNACE

One of the many ingenious
and making things at home
Popular Science Monthly. A
—Adv.

REDS PLANNED ARMED REVOLT

Military Organization Being
Formed in Jersey Broken Up
By U. S. Agents.

3,250 RADICALS ARE SEIZED

Number of Arrests Exceed Ex-
pectations, With Round-up
Still Incomplete.

Plans for a revolution backed by a
military organization were uncovered
in the raids on the "Reds" last night,
the Department of Justice announced
today.

A large number of rifles, bombs
and bomb-making materials were
seized in Newark, N. J., the depart-
ment announced. Evidence was also
found that there had been planned
the actual formation of a military
organization among the "Reds,"
which was to center in Newark.

4,500 Arrests Made.

More than 4,500 radicals have been
taken into custody in the nation-
wide drive